



**PROGRESSIVE ALLIANCE** **ALLIANCE PROGRESSISTE**

**ALIANZA PROGRESISTA**

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## Application for Membership in the Progressive Alliance

### Basic information

<b>Name of the party/organisation</b>	<b>Les Démocrates</b>
<b>Country</b>	Benin Republic
<b>Core values</b>	<p>The core values of "Les Démocrates" revolve around the restoration of democracy and the rule of law in Benin, alongside a commitment to social justice. We advocate for a society where democratic principles are upheld, ensuring fairness, equity, and transparency in governance. Their emphasis on social justice aims to create a more prosperous and equitable society, where all citizens have equal opportunities and access to resources, fostering a sense of shared prosperity and national unity.</p>
<b>Structure and practice of inner party democracy</b> (max. 2000 characters)	<p>The party is governed by a National Coordination Committee comprising 91 members. This committee includes the President, Vice Presidents, constituency</p>



	<p>leaders, and thematic secretaries, who work together to oversee the party's operations and ensure its effective management. The National Coordination Committee is responsible for making all day-to-day decisions regarding the party's activities, strategy, and direction.</p> <p>Beyond this central structure, the party organizes an annual National Council, which serves as a platform to deliberate and make significant decisions that guide the party's broader political stance and objectives. This council brings together key members to discuss policy matters, strategic priorities, and other crucial topics.</p> <p>Every three years, the party convenes a Congress, which is the highest decision-making body within the organization. This Congress plays a fundamental role in shaping the future of the party, as it is tasked with appointing the members of the National Coordination Committee and</p>
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	<p>setting the overall direction for the party's leadership and activities. The Congress ensures a democratic and inclusive process, reaffirming the party's commitment to transparency and member participation in its governance.</p>
<p><b>Representation in parliaments on national/regional/local level</b></p>	<p>We have today 28 representatives at the National Assembly and 1 representative at the Ecowas Parliament.</p>
<p><b>History of the party (i.e. participation in governments)</b> (max. 2000 characters)</p>	<p>"Les Démocrates" is the major opposition political party in Benin, founded in 2020 in response to political upheaval and challenges to democracy. It emerged following a split from the Forces Cauris for an Emerging Benin (FCBE), amid a political crisis that followed the 2019 legislative elections under President Patrice Talon's regime.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>- Crisis of the 2019 Elections</b></p> <p>The 2019 legislative elections marked a significant setback for Benin's democratic trajectory. President Talon's administration introduced a controversial</p>



	<p>electoral code and imposed strict certification requirements that effectively excluded all opposition parties, including those that would later form "Les Démocrates," from participating. This led to a parliament composed entirely of pro-government parties, raising serious concerns about the legitimacy of the electoral process. The exclusion of opposition parties provoked post-electoral violence and a deep political crisis, highlighting widespread dissatisfaction with the perceived erosion of democratic principles.</p> <p>Following the 2019 crisis, several key figures rallied around Thomas Boni Yayi to establish a new political party named "Les Démocrates" in 2020. This formation was a direct response to the exclusion of opposition voices and the perceived decline of democratic norms in Benin, aiming to restore democratic principles, promote social justice, and advocate for the rule of law.</p> <p>- The 2021 Crisis</p>
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	<p>The 2021 presidential election sponsorship crisis further underscored the political tensions in Benin. A mandatory sponsorship system was introduced, requiring each candidate to secure endorsements from a certain number of elected officials, a requirement that favored pro-government candidates in a parliament dominated by President Talon's allies. Opposition candidates found it almost impossible to meet this requirement, prompting accusations of political bias and manipulation.</p> <p>Two prominent figures, Reckya Madougou, a presidential candidate from "Les Démocrates" and former minister, and Joël Aivo, an academic and opposition candidate, were arrested under controversial circumstances. Madougou was charged with terrorism and plotting violence, while Aivo was accused of plotting against the state. These arrests were seen as politically motivated, triggering national and international criticism and</p>
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	<p>highlighting the use of legal and judicial systems for political purposes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>- Electoral Breakthrough in 2023</b></p> <p>The 2023 legislative elections marked a turning point for "Les Démocrates" and Benin's democratic process. Unlike the 2019 elections, the party was allowed to participate, and its list was approved by the Constitutional Court and electoral commission.</p> <p>Our party gained 28 seats at the Parliament.</p>
<b>Number of members (male/female)</b>	In the National Coordination, we have 86 men and 5 women
<b>Gender quota or further quotas</b>	We do not have quotas in our texts. We have 7 women congress woman though.
<b>Founding date and place</b>	The party was founded in 2020 in Cotonou
<b>Name and Contact details of the leader's office and the international department</b>	<p>President: Yayi Boni</p> <p>Cadjehoun, c/ 1170</p> <p>Mail : <a href="mailto:secretariat@boniyayi.org">secretariat@boniyayi.org</a></p>



	Chabi YAYI Secretary of external relations <a href="mailto:sre@lesdemocratesbenin.com">sre@lesdemocratesbenin.com</a>
<b>Organisational papers attached</b>  <b>1. Official letter of intent</b> <b>2. Statutes/policy program</b> <b>3. Current list of officers</b> <b>4. Others</b>	Submitted Submitted Submitted

## Application for Membership in the Progressive Alliance

### Basic information



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Name of the Party/Organization	PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST PARTY, NEPAL (PSP-NEPAL)
Country	Nepal
Basic Political Program and Core Values	<p>The People's Socialist Party Nepal (PSP-NEPAL) stands for freedom, social justice, socialism and progressive changes. Our political party is fully committed to democratic values and norms including the competitive multi-party democratic system of governance, civil liberties, fundamental rights, human rights, periodic elections, freedom of the press, independent judiciary and concepts of the rule of law; basic rights of the people along with economic, social and cultural rights.</p> <p>Our party aims to end all forms of discrimination and oppression created by the feudalistic, autocratic, centralized, unitary system of governance and stands to protect and promote social and cultural solidarity, tolerance and harmony, and unity in diversity by recognizing the multiethnic, multi-lingual, multi-religious, multi-cultural and diverse regional characteristics in order to build an egalitarian society founded on the proportional inclusive and participatory democracy ensuring prosperity, economic equality and social justice.</p> <p>The main theme of the party is <b>“Federalism for emancipation of oppressed nationalities and Socialism for emancipation of marginalized class”</b>. By incorporating these twin important issues, we have proposed <b>Federal Socialist Democracy</b> as the guiding principle of Nepalese revolution. The first has carried the essence of identity- based federalism while the latter has construed the essence of social justice and formation of an equitable society. Federal socialism is the fusion of the Nepalese movements directed towards national sovereignty, federal democracy, social justice and social change. This shall aid in promoting a pluralistic National State rested on identity-based federalism as a foundation of national unity. Furthermore, it advocates democratic values in economy, cultural and social entities.</p>

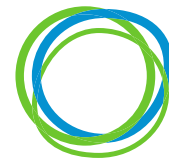


	<p><b>Major political programs:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Supremacy of people</i></li> <li>2. <i>Federal governance</i></li> <li>3. <i>Open and pluralistic society</i></li> <li>4. <i>Constitutional and lawful State</i></li> <li>5. <i>Separation of power</i></li> <li>6. <i>Fundamental and human rights with people's economic, social and cultural rights</i></li> <li>7. <i>Adult franchise and periodic elections</i></li> <li>8. <i>Competitive multiparty system and proportional elections</i></li> <li>9. <i>Democratization of State apparatus and parties</i></li> <li>10. <i>Social democratic eco-political direction</i></li> <li>11. <i>Right to self-determination of the people</i></li> <li>12. <i>Welfare State &amp; social justice</i></li> <li>13. <i>Proportional inclusion of all nationalities</i></li> <li>14. <i>Cooperative government</i></li> <li>15. <i>Parallel legislature</i></li> <li>16. <i>Independent judiciary</i></li> <li>17. <i>Secularism and cultural multiplicity</i></li> <li>18. <i>Pluralistic Nationalism</i></li> <li>19. <i>Recognition of National identity</i></li> <li>20. <i>Autonomy, self rule and share rule</i></li> <li>21. <i>Inclusive democracy, freedom, social justice and socialism</i></li> <li>22. <i>Democratic decentralized governance system.</i></li> </ol>
<p>Structure and organization of Party and Practice of Inner Party Democracy</p>	<p>Please see at the bottom of page.</p>

	<p><b><u>Practice of Inner party Democracy</u></b></p> <p>Party practices full fledged of internal democracy regarding formation of committee's as mentioned in party constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ With the gathering/meeting of the Active Members, ward committee is formed.</li> <li>□ With the election of the representatives of ward committee, municipal/village committees are formed.</li> <li>□ District committees are formed after the election of all the representatives of each village and town area with their respective representatives.</li> <li>□ Provincial committees are formed with the representative delegates from village/municipal/constituency co-ordination committee and other party fraction i.e. from sister organization. These delegates are selected among active members with their consent (either from election or from unanimous agreement).</li> <li>□ Central Committee and other central body are elected in every five (5) years from the delegates elected from province, district, constituency co-ordination committee, village/municipal committee and from all the sister organization as well as from central fractions and central departments.</li> <li>□ All the committees are elected through conventions in periodic time framework. Central Committee is elected in every 5 years through general convention. Other committees like province committee in 4 years, district and constituency co-ordination committee in 3 years and village/municipal/ward committee are formed through their respective assemblies/conventions.</li> </ul>
Representation in Parliaments on National/Regional/Local Level	Nepal's parliament (national and regional i.e. provincial level) election held in 2022, our party stood fifth position in the election as national party.

	<p><u>National (Federal) Parliament:</u> Party got 12 seats in federal parliament and 3 seats in upper house.</p> <p><u>Provincial Parliament:</u> Party got its representation in 3 provincial parliaments among 7 province. Party ran provincial government in Madhesh Province for 7 years and at present largest party in provincial parliament.</p> <p>Party also won more than 45 Mayor/Chairman of local bodies nationwide.</p>
History of the Party	<p><b>People's Socialist Party Nepal (PSP-NEPAL)</b> advocates the oppressed nationalities and marginalized and exploited social class and all the sects of democratic entities. It was formally touted as an alternative national force in the country after the unification of the Madhesi Janadhikar Forum-Nepal (MJFN), Federal Socialist Party, Nepal (FSPN) and the Khas Inclusive Party on 2015 June 15. The chairman of the unified party is <b>Hon. Mr. Upendra Yadav</b>, Former Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. Party comprises 16 parliament members right now and stands fourth largest party.</p> <p>At current, strong position in parliament of province no. 2. While in federal government, party supports present government from outside.</p> <p>In previous government also party joined the government in 2008 and 2011 and 2017 under the leadership of party Chairman Hon. Upendra Yadav.</p>
Number of Members (Male/Female)	Total Party Members: 168448 (Male-126336/ Female-42112)
Gender Quota or Further Quotas	As per the newly promulgated constitution and directives of Election Commission, party have to adhered minimum 33% quota for women in Central Committee and other respective party organizational committees. So as our party has incorporated 33% women reservation in party committees. As well as, during the National, Provincial and Local bodies election, we contested inclusively as per the gender and quotas i.e. marginalized quota, backward community quota, minorities and so on. Within the party rank and file and organizational committees, reserved seats and portfolios to indigenous nationalities, madhesis, females, minorities and professional as well are incorporated in Party's statues and mandate.
Founding Date and Place	15 June 2015, Kathmandu, Nepal

<p>Contact Details of the Leader's Office and the International Department</p>	<p><b>1. Chairman: Hon. Upendra Yadav</b> (Former Deputy Prime Minister &amp; Foreign Affairs Minister, Government of Nepal) Email: <a href="mailto:upendrayadav2016@gmail.com">upendrayadav2016@gmail.com</a></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Department of International Relations</u></b></p> <p><b>Head: Mr. Arjun Thapa</b> Email: <a href="mailto:arjunthapa1964@gmail.com">arjunthapa1964@gmail.com</a></p> <p><b>Secretary: Mr. Bharat Gurung</b> Email: <a href="mailto:b1bharat.grg2014@gmail.com">b1bharat.grg2014@gmail.com</a></p> <p><b>OFFICE ADDRESS:</b> <b>People's Socialist Party, Nepal</b> Balkumari, Ward No: 9 Lalitpur Metropolitan City, Bagmati Province, Nepal. Tel: No. +977-1-5186393/ 5186392 Email: <a href="mailto:jasapanepal2077@gmail.com">jasapanepal2077@gmail.com</a> Website: <a href="http://peoplesocialist.org">peoplesocialist.org</a></p>
<p>Departments</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Department of Organization</li> <li>2. Department of Party School and Training</li> <li>3. Department of International Relations</li> <li>4. Department of Publicity and Publishing</li> <li>5. Department of Finance</li> <li>6. Department of Parliamentary Affairs</li> <li>7. Department of Federal Affairs and Local Body</li> <li>8. Department of State Affairs, General Administration and Monitoring</li> <li>9. Department of Finance, Planning and Research</li> <li>10. Department of Election</li> <li>11. Department of Law</li> <li>12. Department of Education</li> <li>13. Department of Health</li> <li>14. Department of Agriculture and Land Management</li> <li>15. Department of Cooperative</li> <li>16. Department of Science, Technology and Environment</li> <li>17. Department of Natural Resource Management</li> <li>18. Department of Physical Infrastructure and Urban Development</li> <li>19. Department of Labor and Employment</li> <li>20. Department of Social Service</li> </ol>



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<b>Name of the party/organisation</b>	<b>Palestinian Popular Struggle Front (PPS)</b>
<b>Country</b>	Palestine
<b>Core values</b>	Palestinian Popular Struggle Front is a national democratic party, struggles side by side with various Palestinian national movement factions, here at home and abroad, in order to end the Israeli occupation, and enabling the Palestinian people to self-determination, and the exercise of sovereignty over their land, and establish their independent state with Jerusalem as its capital.
<b>Structure and practice of inner party democracy</b> (max. 2000 characters)	<b>1-</b> The PPSF is still struggling to deepen the form and content of the Palestinian nationality, on the basis of democracy within the frame of the PLO the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the expressive of his

	<p>independent national identity and the leader of the Palestinian national struggle, to achieve the Palestinian people objectives and national rights, including the right to return, self determination and the establishment of the Palestinian independent state with Jerusalem as its capital.</p> <p><b>2-</b> In its analyses of the reality, the PPSF is guided by the dialectic method, which depends on the scientific socialist thought, and on the rational intellectual trends in the Arab civilization and human thought, with emphasis that the Arab cultural heritage, is for the frame of reference for the cultural identity of the Palestinian people, and allow to deepen intellectual tendencies calling for the rule of the principles of mind, rationality, values of justice, freedom,</p>
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	<p>democracy and human rights.</p> <p><b>3-</b> The PPSF depends in its internal structure and relations on the basis of democracy, which organizes and regulates its internal relations, that would allow for initiative, creativity, multiplicity of views and freedom of debate and expression, in addition to criticism within the limits of regulatory framework, as a guarantee for not having rigid ideological thought within the Front, or being away from the pulse of the masses, and avoid all forms of calcification and bureaucratic authoritarianism.</p> <p><b>4-</b> The Front also believes, that subjection of the majority and the minority to the political program, and to the rules of procedures- bylaws-, and decisions of the General Conference, and central bodies, is the guarantee to ensure achieving vital organizational life, and avoid imbalance in its</p>
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	<p>internal relations and with its relation with the masses, which the democratic centralism is devoted, that preserve the integrity of the Front, that cannot be achieved in reality, unless appealing to the basic organization conventions, relying on the democratic and free voting, and allowing the minority to express opinion and practice criticism and self criticism. In the context of the promotion and consolidation of internal democratic practice, the Front held two conferences and nine general conferences.</p> <p>5- The Front believes that Palestinian democratic factions and parties, are invited to make their efforts, and start dialogue, in order to be able to lay the bases of real and effective unity within a party contains and includes the Palestinian democratic</p>
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	<p>leftists, on the grounds of openness, intellectual pluralism, democratic basis, and overall critical review, in order to achieve national rights of our people, and the maintenance and deepening of the unity within the frame of the PLO, and defending the gains of the Palestinian people in Palestine and the Diaspora.</p> <p>6- With regard to the Palestinian independent state, the PPSF believes that the political formula consistent with the struggle experience of the Palestinian national movement, which responds to the aspirations of the Palestinian people, is the building of a parliamentary political system, based on political and factional pluralism, transfer and handling of power in a peaceful democratic way, and with the principle of</p>
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	<p>separation between the three authorities,- legislative, judicial, and executive authority-, also to ensure all the citizens rights guaranteed by the constitution, including the freedom of expression, gathering, political and trade union organizing, regardless of race, sex, or religion, and to work on the building and establishment of a Palestinian society, in which the principles of justice and equality prevails and dominated on socialist democratic basis, in line with the economic and historical reality of the Palestinian heritage.</p> <p><b>7-</b> Based on the dialectical relationship between the Palestinian nationalism and the Arab nationalism, The PPSF believes, that there is a great need, to review the relation between the Palestinian national movement and the Arab national movement, in order to learn the lessons and to</p>
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	<p>avoid mistakes of the past, and to deepen the crucial relationship with the Arab national movement, for the sake of freedom, social and economic progress and of course democracy.</p> <p><b>8-</b> The PPSF also emphasizes the importance of strengthening of the Arab solidarity, in order to maintain Arab and Palestinian rights, and to activate the role of the Arab league, and all the institutions and bodies that are part of the Arab League in all fields-political, economic and military...etc-.</p> <p><b>9-</b> The Front is also keen to strengthen the bonds of struggle solidarity between the Palestinian people and all people, factions and liberation movements, along with democracy and peace loving countries in the world, on the basis of enhancement and deepening forms of international solidarity with the just struggle of</p>
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	<p>the Palestinian people, and solidarity with the trends and attitudes confronting and opposing the new racism and fascism and the expansionist ambitions.</p> <p><b>10-</b>The Front also keen to support the trends that are with the application of the international legitimacy, and respect of human rights and international cooperation, to confront the dangers of economic and social</p> <p><b>11-</b> underdevelopment, and fight hunger, epidemics environmental issues ,climate change issues and all that threatens the fate of mankind, in order to build a civilization of humanity, to ensure peace and equality for all people of the world</p> <p><b>The main fields of activity of PPSF</b></p> <p>-Economic and social policies (social security poverty and unemployment)</p> <p>-Women and Youth</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Refugee issues</li> <li>-confrontation of settlements</li> <li>-Peaceful popular resistance</li> </ul> <p><b>PPSF Organizational Structure</b></p> <p>The PPSF depends in its internal structure and relations on the basis of democracy, which organizes and regulates its internal relations, that would allow for initiative, creativity, multiplicity of views and freedom of debate and expression, in addition to criticism within the limits of regulatory framework, as a guarantee for not having rigid ideological thought within the Front, or being away from the pulse of the masses, and avoid all forms of calcification and bureaucratic authoritarianism.</p> <p>The Front also believes, that subjection of the majority and the minority to the political program, and to the rules of procedures- bylaws-, and decisions of the General Conference, and central bodies, is the guarantee to ensure achieving vital organizational life, and avoid imbalance in its</p>
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	<p>internal relations and with its relation with the masses, which the democratic centralism is devoted, that preserve the integrity of the Front, that cannot be achieved in reality, unless appealing to the basic organization conventions, relying on the democratic and free voting, and allowing the minority to express opinion and practice criticism and self criticism.</p> <p>In the context of the promotion and consolidation of internal democratic practice, the Front held two conferences and nine general conference.</p>
<p><b>Representation in parliaments on national/regional/local level</b></p>	<p>On the basis of faith to deepen democratic practice in the Palestinian society, the Front participated actively in the first and second legislative elections, and in the elections of municipal councils and local communities, the Front won several seats, which reflected the size of popular support for its political, social and economic policies.</p> <p><b>PPSF Local/Regional/National Representation in the elected</b></p>

	<p><b>bodies or parliament, and within the national political spectrum</b></p> <p>The PPSF has 16 representatives in the National Palestinian Council of PLO</p> <p>The PPSF also has 13% representation in the Local Municipalities</p> <p>The front also supported President Mahmoud Abbas during the presidential elections.</p> <p>-The Front created centers in all governorates in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, and established clusters union of students, workers, women, young people and trade unions to contribute to the framing of the Palestinian civil society, and to deal with the overlapping national tasks with the tasks of social democracy, in addition to its contributions to political and media, where is the magazine "The people struggle," one of the few regular publications within the homeland</p>
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<p><b>History of the party</b>  <b>(i.e. participation in governments)</b>  (max. 2000 characters)</p>	<p>The PPSF was founded in 15-07-1967, after the June war, in which Israel occupied the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and other parts of the Arab world, including the Golan Heights and Sinai, among the most prominent founders were national leaders, particularly from the city of Jerusalem, they lived in confrontation with the Zionist occupation and took part in the march of the people struggle for many years, from these leaders were, Dr. Subhi Ghousheh, Fayez Hamdan (ArRaed Khaled), and Khaleel Sufian ( Abu Al Hakam).</p> <p>Activities of the PPSF began by secret communication, in order to gather and collect the largest possible number of people, who are ready and willing to fight in the battle of popular armed struggle as well as the political struggle; the first group of fighters and other members was formed in Jerusalem and several West Bank cities, then it was spread to the land occupied in 1948.</p> <p>At the beginning, activities of the Front were limited on the</p>
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	<p>popular and peaceful resistance; the first publication was issued on the 15<sup>th</sup> of July 1967, this publication included a call for the public to reject and resist the occupation, it also included a call to stop displacement or leaving the country, and to bury the martyrs who were killed by the Israeli occupation forces, it also included incitement to strike, demonstrations and boycotting the occupation; at the same time, the Front started to train its members on armed struggle, information gathering about the enemy and planning to strike and attack the enemy, the Front also was working to supply arms and weapons to its members in preparation to start the armed struggle.</p> <p>The Front began its armed military operation against the occupation on 24-12-1967. In the beginning of 1968, the Front started the formation of its military cells, and started to establish training centers in Jordan. The increase and growth of the Front resulted in the increase of its military bases, training centers, and popular militias in the refugee camps and</p>
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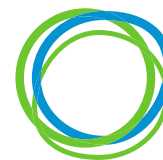
	<p>the cities of Jordan and number of Arab countries.</p> <p>The PPSF spread widely among Palestinian communities in Palestine, in the Diaspora, in many Arab countries including – Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Algeria, Yemen, Arab Gulf states and in number of the world countries.</p> <p>Participation in the political process is a confirmation of the presence of our people in the heart of the new international order, since we don't want this order to be at the expense of our people, as happened in the Sykes - Picot Agreement after the First World War and the Yalta Conference after World War II. The breach in the balance of power on the international level, after the collapse of the former USSR, which was a key ally of the Palestinian National Movement, created new political developments at the global level, and particularly in the Middle East and of course the Palestinian issue.</p> <p>In the face of these stormy developments, the PPSF has re-</p>
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	<p>read the political map and draw lessons. the Front believes in the political process, as an arena of political struggle, integrated with other forms of struggle, up to an achievement can be looked at as a step on the road to self-determination of our people, and guarantees the right of return to them, and build their independent state. Based on this vision, and according to decisions of the extraordinary conference held in Tunisia between 15 and 20 of May 1993, the Front made its position towards the political process and to engage effectively in it.</p> <p>After signing the Oslo Accords – agreements-, between the PLO and Israel, the Front listed many reservations on some provisions of the agreement, as unjust, and that it was imposed on the Palestinians, because of the imbalance in power between the Palestinians and the Israelis, this is what can be said about other agreements, the Front confirmed that, although the Oslo Accords were in favor of Israel, but still it considered that, this agreement paved the way to embody the Palestinian entity on the Palestinian land, through the</p>
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	<p>establishment of the Palestinian National Authority – PNA.</p> <p>Based on this concept, the Front participated in all institutions of the Palestinian National Authority – PNA- and participated actively in the first government 1994 , D.SamirGhosheh, General Secretary of the PPSFat that time was the first minister of the Ministry of Labor until 1998, when he resigned because of differences related to bad performance, nepotism, corruption, lack of transparency and accountability in the institutions of the PNA.</p> <p>Later in 2005 Dr Ahmad Majdalani was appointed as Minister of Colonization and Wall Resistance Commision</p> <p>In 2006 the Front did not participate in the government which leaded by Hammas ,and it returned to paprticipate in the next govenemets from 2009 until May 2024, the participation was to take over Ministries of Laboure, Agriculture and Ministry of Social Affairs. The Front was represented by its General Secretery Ahmed Majdalani.</p>
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	Also the Front headed governmental institution (The Pension Fund ) , while antill this moment is heading the Palestinian National Economic Empowerment Institution (PNEEI).
<b>Number of members (male/female)</b>	Members in West Bank and Gaza Strip: 14700. Members abroad:9000 Members in Europe, Russia,and America: 3050 This includes the youth,labour and woman organizations.
<b>Gender quota or further quotas</b>	Our Party believes that wherever there is conflict, women must be part of the solution. While we had seen some important progress in terms of women’s participation in our party, more could be achieved.  In our party we were the initiators who have set the quota for 30%. In the local elections and students’ councils at the universities we have 47% are women, which is above the quota.
<b>Founding date and place</b>	Jerusalem, 15 July 1967

<p><b>Name and Contact details of the leader's office and the international department</b></p>	<p>Party Leader: Ahmad Majdalani  Email: <a href="mailto:ahmad139@hotmail.com">ahmad139@hotmail.com</a>  International Secretaries: Bashar Al-Azzeh and Salma Majdalani  <a href="mailto:bashar.azzeh@gmail.com">bashar.azzeh@gmail.com</a>  Salma.bizri89@gmail.com</p>
<p><b>Organizational Papers attached:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Letter of intent</b></li> <li>- <b>List of current officers</b></li> <li>- <b>Party Briefer</b></li> </ul>	<p>submitted  submitted  submitted</p>



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### Basic information

For parties interested joining the Progressive Alliance

<b>Name of the party/organisation</b>	<b>National Democratic Movement</b>
<b>Country</b>	<b>South Sudan</b>
<b>Core values</b>	<p>We espouse the issues of democracy, rule of law, human rights, equality and justice; issues central to progressive thought. We also engage in promoting these values and the essence of a society that takes care of its most vulnerable sections, such as the poor, those with special needs. We stand for an economy in which the state plays a pivotal role in building a safety net for the middle and lower classes by subsidizing basic commodities and services. We consider education as a right and not a privilege and healthcare should be made available to all through subsidizing the most essential life-saving drugs. The rural economy is to be upgraded from the current subsistence level.</p>

<p><b>Structure and practice of inner party democracy</b> (max. 2000 characters)</p>	<p>The highest organ of the party is the National Delegates Congress which meets once every four years. The membership represents delegates from the States Congresses, national leadership, representatives of syndicated organizations, women, youths, peasants, etc. The Chairperson of the party is elected by the NDC</p> <p>Below this is the National Leadership Council elected by the NDC comprising not more than a hundred (100) members. It is the highest policy making body in between the Congresses.</p> <p>The National Executive Committee runs the day-to-day matters of the party. It is assisted by specialized committees coordinated by the Secretary General. The NEC comprises not more than twenty-seven (27) members including the Chairperson. Its other members including the Deputy Chairman and the Secretary General are elected by the NLC.</p> <p>There are also State organs which are answerable to the Secretary General. We also have semi-independent Women and Youth Leagues.</p>
<p><b>Representation in parliaments on national/regional/local level</b></p>	<p>The NDM is represented by 7 members in the National Legislative Assembly, 2</p>



	members in the Council of States and 13 in the 10 States of the country.
<p><b>History of the party</b> <b>(i.e. participation in governments)</b> (max. 2000 characters)</p>	<p>The party was born as the SPLM-Democratic Change in 2009. It took part in the 2010 elections and won two seats in the National Assembly in Khartoum, four seats in the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly in Juba and eight seats in the Upper Nile State Legislative Assembly in Malakal town. The party, being the largest opposition bloc, provided the Leader of the Opposition in the SSLA. In 2014, the name was changed to the Democratic Change Party. When the war broke out in 2016, the name of the party was changed again to the National Democratic Movement to stress its left-wing character. In 2018, a peace agreement was signed and a power-sharing government was formed. The participation of the NDM is reflected in the list of government position it holds on national, state and local (county) level. The list has been submitted.</p>
<p><b>Number of members</b> <b>(male/female)</b></p>	<p>In our governing body, the National Executive Committee, we have 18 men and 4 women.</p>



<p><b>Gender quota or further quotas</b></p>	<p>Despite the relatively reasonable registration of female members their actual participation in the activities is unsatisfactory. Therefore, we target a quota of 35% of our governing organs of the party.</p>
<p><b>Founding date and place</b></p>	<p>The NDM was founded in August 2016 in Nairobi</p>
<p><b>Name and Contact details of the leader's office and the international department</b></p>	<p>Dr Lam Akol, Chairman, email: <a href="mailto:lam.akol@gmail.com">lam.akol@gmail.com</a></p> <p>Hon. Bol Joseph Agau, Secretary for External Relations Email: <a href="mailto:bol.agau@gmail.com">bol.agau@gmail.com</a></p>
<p><b>Organisational papers attached</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Official letter of intent</li> <li>2. Statutes/policy program</li> <li>3. Current list of officers</li> <li>4. Others</li> </ol>	<p>Herewith submitted Herewith submitted Herewith submitted</p>



**PROGRESSIVE ALLIANCE** **ALLIANCE PROGRESSISTE**

**ALIANZA PROGRESISTA**

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## Application for Membership in the Progressive Alliance

### Basic information

<b>Name of the party/organisation</b>	<b>Social-Democratic Platform / SD Platform</b>
<b>Country</b>	Ukraine
<b>Core values</b>	<p>Freedom, social justice, equality of opportunities and solidarity.</p> <p>Our goal is welfare society, which can only be built on the principles of freedom, justice and mutual assistance. We are against all forms of radicalism and discrimination.</p>
<b>Structure and practice of inner party democracy</b> (max. 2000 characters)	<p>The Social Democratic Platform (SD Platform) is a public association of progressive individuals based on the principles of social democracy. Its goal is to foster a new standard of public and political life in Ukraine, rooted in the core values of a welfare state.</p> <p><b>Mission of SD Platform:</b></p> <p>To promote a new quality of public and political life in Ukraine, particularly among Ukrainian youth.</p> <p>To support the establishment of Ukraine as a social state.</p> <p>To reduce social inequality, especially the gap between the rich and the poor.</p> <p>To defend the interests of working people, combat unemployment, and oppose populism, extremism, and xenophobia.</p> <p>SD Platform sees its work not as an end in itself but as a means to effect change within the relationship triangle between government, politics, and society.</p>

	<p><b>The Forum (General Assembly)</b></p> <p>The Forum, the main gathering of SD Platform activists and decision-makers, is held annually, or at least once every two years. It is responsible for making strategic decisions that shape the platform's future activities.</p> <p>A regular or extraordinary Forum can be convened at the request of a majority of coordinators or members of the Coordination Council. The preparation for the Forum involves all members of the Coordination Council, coordinators, and interested activists who can form a working group for this purpose.</p> <p><b>Decision-Making Process</b></p> <p>All Forum decisions are made by consensus. If consensus is not achieved, decisions are made by a majority vote of the present members of the Coordination Council, coordinators, and activists. Voting is open, with each person having one vote and no delegation of voting rights allowed.</p> <p><b>The Coordination Council</b></p> <p>The Coordination Council serves as the executive body of the SD Platform. It is responsible for implementing the organization's development strategy and overseeing operational activities, planning, and growth.</p> <p>Decisions within the Coordination Council are made by consensus or, in the absence of consensus, by a two-thirds majority of its members. Members of the Coordination Council can also serve as coordinators, holding both titles simultaneously.</p> <p><b>Elections of Coordination Council Members</b></p> <p>Elections for the Coordination Council are held exclusively during the Forum of the SD Platform.</p>
<p><b>Representation in parliaments on national/regional/local level</b></p>	<p>SD Platform is a non-governmental organization. We do not have connections with existing political parties in Ukraine and oligarchs. We have 14 regional offices in Ukraine and 3 abroad (Berlin, Warsaw, Brussels).</p>

	<p>SD Platform does not have its own representation in parliaments on the national, regional or local levels as of now. But our organization regularly carries out trainings and other activities with local councilors of different municipalities and regions to ensure their progressive visionaries of their communities strengthening.</p> <p>SD Platform is a sister organization of the Group of Socialist and Democrats in European Parliament and the PES COR. Moreover, SD Platform is an observer member of the YES and IUSY organizations.</p>
<p><b>History of the party</b> <b>(i.e. participation in governments)</b>  (max. 2000 characters)</p>	<p>SD Platform was founded in 2012 as a new progressive political movement. In 2018, it gained legal status as an all-Ukrainian non-governmental organization under Ukrainian law. Today, SD Platform operates with 30 coordinators, 250 active members, and a network of 2,000 activists across more than 14 of Ukraine’s 24 regions.</p> <p>The organization's primary activities include non-formal political education, running social and environmental campaigns, and publishing analytical and position papers focused on combating inequality and defending labor rights. While SD Platform is not yet registered as a political party, it has gained political experience through its founder, Bohdan Ferens, who ran as an independent candidate in the 2019 parliamentary elections. This campaign helped to broaden the organization's political involvement.</p> <p>Since its establishment, SD Platform has engaged over 10,000 participants from various social backgrounds and regions of Ukraine through educational programs, environmental initiatives, labor rights campaigns, and SD Platform’s political courses, including the SD Campus and other formats.</p> <p><b>Progresylni</b> (Progressive Teachers Platform), a non-governmental partner organization, represents a community of engaged educators and professionals developing a new agenda for quality education in</p>

	<p>Ukraine. The group includes lecturers, students, scientists, and civil servants who foster horizontal communication, professional development, and defend their rights. Its primary goal is to ensure motivated teachers and provide high-quality education accessible to everyone. More than 1,000 active teachers from various Ukrainian universities have joined Progresylni.</p> <p><b>The Women’s Lobby</b> aims to promote gender equality by organizing numerous activities throughout the year that help women develop their skills. The group has also been actively involved in campaigns such as the push for the ratification of the Istanbul Convention, which was successfully achieved in July 2022, and advocating for increased female participation in decision-making processes.</p>
<p><b>Number of members (male/female)</b></p>	<p>250 active members and 2000 activists across Ukraine and abroad (65% - female; 35% - male)</p>
<p><b>Gender quota or further quotas</b></p>	<p>We have gender quota 50/50</p>
<p><b>Founding date and place</b></p>	<p>Kyiv, 2012</p>
<p><b>Name and Contact details of the leader’s office and the international department</b></p>	<p>Bohdan Ferens – Founder of SD Platform  B.Khmelnytskogo 51-b  Kyiv, Ukraine  sdplatforma@gmail.com  Dmytro Mamaiev – International Secretary  mamayev9733@gmail.com</p>
<p><b>Organisational papers attached</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Official letter of intent</li> <li>2. Statutes/policy program</li> <li>3. Current list of officers</li> </ol>	<p>submitted  submitted  submitted</p>